### Amnsements.

ACADEMY-2 and 8:15-Joshua Whitcomb. AMBERG THEATRE-2-Poor Jonathan, 8:15-Prozes-

BIJOU THEATRE-2 and S-A Texas Steer. BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—Francesca da Rimint CASINO—2 and 8:15—Poor Jonathan. CHICKERING HALL-8-Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2 and 8:15-U. S. Mail.
DALY'S TBEATRE-2 and 8:15-The School for Scandal. EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.

GARDEN THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Beau Brummell. SRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-The Inspector. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Corsican Brothers, HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Reilly and the 400, HERRMANN'S THEATRE—2:15 and 8:30—Herrmann. ROSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita. LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Open Gate and

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-The Silver METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Die Meistersinger

NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Dazzler. N1BLO'8-2 and 8-Babes in the Wood. PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Judah PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8.15-Men and

STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Later On. STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-The Senator. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8 15-The County

14TH-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8-Blue Jeans. 110 EAST 23D-ST.-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Art Exhibition

### Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Baudouin, the heir apparent to the Belgian throne, died unexpectedly Brussels. The insurgents are masters of the situation in Chili. - The motion to repeal the prohibition of the importation of American pork nto Germany was lost in the Reichstag by a vote been formed. - Cardinal Simor, primate of Park would put a heavy permanent burden of 133 to 103. - A new Brazilian Ministry has Hungary, is dead.

Senate: Another recess was taken until to-day, the State to accept the obligation, in the conno vote having been reached upon the closure viction that its performance was essential to resolution; a Republican quorum has been secured. the future welfare of the people. But happily, was considered. == David T. Littler testified taking by that argument alone. The experi-

mission at Albany adopted the report of the special nue. Undoubtedly the initial expense would committee in regard to amendments to the ju- seem large to many; and yet in reality it would diciary article of the Constitution. == The be inconsiderable, not simply in comparison Legislatures of several Southern States passed with the resources of the Commonwealth, but resolutions against making appropriations for World's Fair exhibits should Congress pass the Election bill. === Congressman Hansbrough was elected United States Senator from North Dakota Lake Erie Road. === A memorial from old soldiers in favor of the re-election of Senator Insas House of Representatives.

City and Suburban.-The Yale alumni dinner Dwight and others. === George Kendall died recommended by the Commissioners. from hydrophobia at the Chambers Street Hospital after suffering terrible agony. = The Fassett Committee heard testimony about the Dock Department. = Stocks firm until near the end, when they declined readily in response to attacks by the bear interests.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 40 1-2.

Mr. Aldrich's closure resolution still has the right of way in the Senate, and the legislative day which began on Thursday will be resumed when the Senate meets to-day. An intimation yesterday that it would be well to fix an hour for taking a vote on the resolution was met by frantic opposition on the part of the Democrats. The debate (such as it is) will go on for another day at least, but the crisis is approaching and the Republicans are prepared to face it. The question at issue is too plain to be misunderstood. The majority can assert their rights at any moment they choose to do so.

The shiftiness of the Tammany Senators as to a portion of the Rapid-Transit bill which his nephew, whom he had adopted, not only has been agreed on suggests a lack of sincerity in Tammany's professed desire for rapid transit. Rapid transit per Tammany is apparently the only sort to be regarded with favor in that quarter. Senator Ives is in the ludicrous position of opposing a section which he once agreed to, and which, moreover, formed a part of the bill that he himself introduced. Has Mayor Grant lost confidence in the Commissioners he named a few weeks ago? If not, there's nothing to hinder the speedy enactment of the Rapid-Transit bill.

In spite of earnest protests, the Board of use of the trolley electric system on the Harlow would be forced, in accordance with the terms of the Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad. the Constitution, to obtain the consent of the Mayor Grant, who recently investigated the National Parliament to his nomination of some

system in Boston, made a favorable report, which doubtless had much weight with his colleagues. This system, as our readers are aware, requires overhead wires carrying currents of considerable power. The Tribune believes that it is exceedingly objectionable in city streets, though in sparsely settled suburban regions the objections to it are less weighty. The Board of Electrical Control has established a precedent that can hardly fail to cause trouble hereafter.

This is the eighth day since the exposure of remains a member of the Assembly in full and Mr. Hill purpose to resign the Governorship on Frank P. Demarest's embezzlements. Yet he regular standing. Not only did he east his vote for Mr. Hill for Senator, but he has voted on other matters before the Assembly, and attended a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee just as though nothing had happened. He also retains the chairmanship of the important Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. This is a situation which the minority are powerless to remedy. How long do the Democratic majority think they can with impunity defy public sentiment by permitting this man to share in legislating for a great

AN ADIRONDACK PARK.

The report of the Forest Commission, made public yesterday, together with the candid and instructive commentary by Commissioner Knevals which appeared in our columns, puts the question of an Adirondack Park fairly before the people of the State. We did not think it profitable to join in the verdict which was pronounced against the Commission in advance of their report, and some members of the volunteer jury are now probably disposed to regret that they did not wait for authentic evidence upon which to found a judgment. Most of the misdemeanors aileged against the Commissioners are shown by their report to be fictitious. They have been accused of ignorance, indifference, neglect, partiality for the lumbermen. and, in general, of a willingness to sacrifice the interests of the State and make the proposed enterprise a failure at the outset. Their report shows, on the contrary, that they have agreed upon a plan of action which they are able to support by strong arguments based on TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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This, at least, is a fair deduction from the report and the interview with Mr. Knevals.

The other side has yet to be presented in an orderly and intelligent manner, and it may be that the Committee of Investigation which the Assembly has appointed will make some shocking discoveries. We have accepted no retainer from the Commission, and we hope that since an inquiry has been instituted it will not stop short of the whole truth. It will not be surprising however, if the public, seeing how many charges the report has already disproved, should now conclude that there is not much to investigate. We are informed that the officers of the State Forestry Association, whose perfect disinterestedness is beyond dispute, think the report in most respects a good one. They do not favor the acquisition of lands by exchange, and they insist that all the forest domain of Herkimer County ought to be included in the Park, instead of only a small part of it. We agree with them on the latter point, and it is not improbable that they are right as to the

The Commissioners do well to dwell upon the difficulties which beset the undertaking, since they must be faced at the very outset. The conditions are complicated and perplexing, and the State cannot do as it would. We are glad to note also that the report calls special attention to the fact which a recent circular of the State Forestry Association emphasized, namely, that forest preservation is not necessarily a costly enterprise. Indifference and opposition to this project are attributable in great measure to the erroneous supposition that the foundation and maintenance of an Adirondack on the taxpayers. Even if that were the cer-Congress.-Both branches in session. - The tain consequence, it would still be the duty of - The House: The Naval Appropriation bill there is no occasion for justifying the under before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee. ence of Europe proves that forest preserves Domestic .- The Constitutional Revision Com- are capable of yielding a handsome net revein comparison with the consequences of longer

neglect. The map on another page will give our readers a definite conception of the proposed Park. to succeed Mr. Pierce. — There is a prospect ers a definite conception of the proposed Park.

of a settlement of the strike on the Chicago and When the boundaries have been extended around that part of Herkimer County which ought to be embraced in the preserve they will galls brought out an interesting vote in the Kan- include a noble domain. The project is now eady for intelligent discussion, and we cannot doubt that public opinion will declare itself in took place; speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, favor of the policy of preservation, whatever James W. Alexander, General Sherman, President may befall the particular plan devised and

DEATH OF THE BELGIAN CROWN PRIN CE

King Leopold of Belgium has done so much to win the regard of the world by his noble and enlightened efforts in the cause of African civilization that universal sympathy will be felt for the loss which he has sustained by the sudden death of his favorite nephew and heir, Prince Bandonin. It constitutes one more of the numerous domestic sorrows with which his otherwise singularly fortunate and successful reign has been darkened. Within a short time after his accession to the throne his only sister, the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, was attacked by incurable insanity, while a few months later he lost his only son, a bright and promising boy on whose head his hopes, as well as those of the nation, were centred.

Two years ago he sustained a blow that had the effect of prematurely aging him by the shocking death of his son-in-law, Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. Twelve months later he almost lost his daughter in the great fire which destroyed his favorite palace at Laeken with all his art and historical treasures. And now as his son, but also as the successor to his throne, has terminated his existence under circumstances which, if popular report is to be credited, bear a striking analogy to those of

the tragedy of Meyerling. Leopold's only brother, the Count of Flanders, who is afflicted with a deafness of such intensity that it would be impossible for any statesman ever to obtain "the ear of the King" in the event of his succession, has already renounced his claims to the throne in favor of his children, and it is therefore his only surviving son. Albert, the younger brother of Prince Baudouin, who now becomes heir-apparent to the Crown of Belgium. Should be too Electrical Control has granted a permit for the die before his uncle, King Leopold, the latter

WHEN OUGHT THE GOVERNOR TO RESIGNY When the two houses of the Legislature had concluded their balloting for Senator on Wednesday the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided at the joint convention, made the formal announcement that "David B. Hill, having received a majority of the votes of the joint Assembly, I declare him to be duly elected United States Senator to succeed William Maxwell Evarts, whose term of office expires on March 4, 1891." Now the question is, Does or before the date when his term as Senator begins, March 4, 1891? If he does not, then so long as he delays the performance of that obvious duty the spectacle will be presented of one man holding two great public offices, one Federal and the other State. It would not be a seemly spectacle, and the people would be sure to resent it. They would be justified in interpreting it as indicating that Mr. Hill had altogether too large an appetite for public preferment, or that he regarded public offices as merely the football of partisan politics. They would doubtless feel like putting him the query, "Insatiate officehunter, would not one, that is, one at a time, suffice?"

It is said that there is nothing, either in the Constitution or the statutes of the State, that prohibits him from being at once a United States Senator and the Governor of New-York. But even if this be so, the fact remains that the voters of this State have plainly expressed themselves against two-headed officeholders. Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution, as amended by a popular vote at the November election of 1874, provides that "if any person shall after his election as a member of the Legislature be elected to Congress or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat." If this prohibition applied to members of the executive as well as to those of the legislative branch of government, Hill would be compelled either to give up the Senatorship or the Governorship. Can any valid reason be given why he should not be placed on the same footing as a Senator or an Assemblyman, so far as the point in question is concorned? We think not; and at all events the provision of the Constitution which we have quoted plainly indicates that if the people could have an opportunity of passing upon the proposal to allow him to be concurrently a Federal Senator and a State Governor they would place an emphatic veto upon it. "The World," which would like to see him retain the Governorship for nine or ten months after his term as Senator begins, says that "when Governor Cleveland was elected President the time of his retirement from the Governorship was deemed a matter wholly within his own con-This allusion to Mr. Cleveland's course hurts instead of helps "The World's" argument for the reason that Mr. Cleveland resigned the Governorship on the 6th of January, 1885, which was nearly two months before his term of office began. "The World's" proposition is that Mr. Hill shall not resign the Governorship until the LHd Congress assembles, that is, some nine months after his term HOTTINS.

If there was no one to take the Governor's place in case he resigned there would be some xcuse for his holding on as long as possible. But the Constitution makes ample provision for filling a vacancy in the office of Governor. If Mr. Hill on or before the 4th of March, respecting the obvious proprieties of the situaion, steps down and out of the Executive Chair, he will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, and that, too, without the slightest fric tion or the suspension for ever so brief a period of any of the functions of the State government. We think it will occur to Mr. Hill on reflection-in case it has not occurred to him already-that he cannot afford to remain where he is after the 4th of March, when his Senatorial term begins. His presence in the Excutive Chamber after that day will be a very had case of lingering superfluous.

A WARNING FOR THE NEEDY. The composition of the currency in actual greulation outside the Treasury January 1. when it was greater than ever before, was in abstance as follows: Gold and gold certificates, five hundred and fifty-five millions; silver and silver certificates and notes, four hundred and fifty-six and one-half millions; green backs, three hundred and forty-three and one half millions, and bank notes, one hundred and seventy-four millions; total, one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine millions. The bank notes are redeengable in greenbacks, and the faith of the United States is so pledged by repeated statutes for the redemption of greenbacks in gold that failure so to redeem them on demand would chuse a commercial convulsion. Yet those who advocate free coinage of silver profess to believe that if they could have their way the currency would be greatly expanded. and prices would rise, and all the people in trouble would be lifted out. If those who be lieve this, and prge free coinage for that reason only, could see the situation exactly as it is without prejudice or error, they would be frantic in their opposition to the measure. For t would violently contract the currency, so that it would be harder to pay debts or to escape bankruptcy than it has been for a long

The first effect would be to render any holder of gold or gold certificates unwilling to part with that form of money. Wheever had either would pay out anything else rather than the gold, not merely because anticipating a high premium on gold, but because in any market that sort of money would serve for every purpose, while for many purposes other forms of money would not. This alone would take from the carriency more than the third of its effective amount, and that almost instantly.

Free coinage would not result in any speedy or large increase of silver circulation. No one would want to take the silver dollars away: bulk, inconvenience, and the cost and risk of transportation would prevent. But notes or cerlificates against the silver could not be immediately issued, for it takes time to prepare them. It was nearly a month after the last Silver Act went into effect before the new notes of convenient denominations for general use could be supplied, and in that case the Treasury had previously been hastening its preparations for some weeks after the act had passed and before it went into effect. A month of stringency is long enough to push many into

But the legal tenders also would be held in preference to notes or certificates payable in silver, because the faith of the Government is pledged to redeem them in gold. Those who could get legal tenders would be likely to forward them to the Treasury in order to get gold for them. This would cause a comparative scarcity of that sort of circulation also, since many banks and traders and other persons would be quietly withdrawing greenbacks from active employment. Naturally bank notes would be hastened forward for redemption also, in order to get the legal tenders, and with them the gold. Thus a second part of the circulation, about five hundred and seventeen millions in amount, would retain only a qualified freedom of movement, while the larger part, five dom of movement, while the larger part, five words and with the many come together, exchange ideas and wives and husbands, and rectify those little communial mistakes in selection traccable to the exuberance of youth or to the weakness of age. We would suggest that perhaps this might be made a feature of the World's Fair.

While the visit of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria to the Eussian Court has no special significance, it is an encouraging omen for the continuance of peace in Europe. The Moscow and St. Petersburg papers declare that the Archduke will be "a welcome guest," and that he will three months: Koch packed up his effects and return of the continuance of he exuberance of the exaberance of the work to his friends that it was doubtless an honor to live in firestan, but that he could not live alone on honor. He had carned 8 thales in three months: Koch packed up his effects and reward them to the Treasury in order to get gold

bulk of the work to be done would be left to less than a third of the present circulation.

A premium on gold could not long be avoid-No conspiracy of money kings or bankers ed. need be apprehended. Without any conspiring or concert of action whatever, but only because all who could get gold would then prefer to do so, the demand for it would quickly far exceed the supply in free circulation. Then would come the question whether holders of silver bullion would any longer desire to take silver notes for it from the Treasury, those notes being worth less than par in gold, or to sell their bullion in open market for gold or its equivalent. Meanwhile, in all this scramble for safety and this unavoidable contraction of currency and of loans, who would help the needy debtor? He would only require more security, and not less, in order to raise a dollar in any kind of money. The men who have silver to sell or to deliver to the Treasury are not the needy debtors, and they are not going up and down in the land to hunt out the needy debtors and relieve their wants.

OUR PORK IN GERMANY. American pork is not likely to get into Germany through acrimonious discussions in the Reichstag. Nor is it likely that those Delegates who so harshly criticised the prohibition are moved so much by friendship for America or even by the desire to coafer a been upon the poor people of Germany as by the hope of creating a prejudice against the Imperial Government. We can do nothing to prevent this, of course, but it should be understood by the Imperial authorities, as we dare say it is, that Americans do not sympathize with any such use of their grievance. We have a grievance, and the foreign Governments that are shutting out our meats should be brought to look at that phase of our complaint. We are not sending diseased food supplies of any kind abroad. The Agricultural Department has furnished incontestable proofs of that fact, and the alleged facts which are adduced to support the harsh and unfriendly conduct of France and Germany, and, in considerable measure, of England, too, are largely spurious and altogether ancient. They cannot be made to apply to the condition of things that exists to-day, even if they ever contained any substantial quality of truth

Dr. Von Boetticher has given Minister Phelps i first-rate chance to speak out in Germany as sharply as Minister Reid recently spoke in France. The German Secretary said distinctly that his Government's attitude of hostility to American perk was not connected with the Imperial policy of Protection, but looked solely to the health of the people. In saying this he put himself and his Government just where we want them. Against legislation intended to develop the pork industry of Germany we have not a word to say. But when Dr. Von Boet ticher grounds his invidious discrimination against us upon the charge that we are poisoning his people, he is bound to examine our defence and to make reparation if he finds that he has wronged us. We doubt not that Minister Pholps will promptly give him that opportunity. and then Germany will doubtless open her ports or frankly confess other reasons for keeping them closed.

AN INDIANA EXCHANGE.

The great struggle for matrimonial adjustment goes on. The latest case of interest is reported from that home of easy mutrimonial adjustment, he State of Indiana, and while not altogether success as yet, will no doubt end to the satis-

faction of those involved Frank Helms lives at Williamsburg and Daniel Smith at Carlos City. They met recently in the Farmers' Home Hotel in Calumbus. They were not acquainted, but in the evening, after abusing the Government for an hour or so, and telling about the hardest winter they ever remembered, their conversation drifted to the subject of wives. announced, as a matter of course, that he woman calculated to grapple with the stern Gubernatorial succession? realities of life in Indiana and come out victorious. Of course, Smith admired a woman of exactly the opposite temperament. "What I like in a and-get, I want her to have a mind of her own, and a temper of her own, too, for that matter, and to be able to bring a little stir and pop-into a household. I admire pop, but there is no of that kind of woman, though he had one for a wife. What he admired was mildness and serenity in a woman. He liked these clinging, helpless, vine-like women. "But," he said, looking at Smith closely, "if you are bunting for pop, you want my wife. She will bring pop into your house with circus-poster letters a foot high. is all pop, and last week she chased a tramp out of the yard and hit him with an old wheelbarrow handle when he jumped over the garden gate so on could hear the crash a hundred yards. Helms carried one of his arms in a sling, and as he nursed it he continued cloquent on the subject of his wife's great force of character. She always got up, he said, at 5 o'clock in the morning and was master of the situation till 11 at night. was all a man's life was worth to "track in" mud on her kitchen floor. He had lived with her seventeen years and had never yet dared to tell her that her cooking was not so good as his mother's, though that was his honest opinion. Her cooking looked good, but it didn't have the tatte that his mother's had. When Heims finished Smith's face glowed with satisfaction. He extended his hand and said: "That's the woman I want. Let's swap." Helms took the proffered hand and replied that he would be only too glad to do so. Smith agreed to throw in four children and a small farm, and Helms said that he would put in the same number of children and a house and lot in Williamsburg. They went out to-gether and hunted up Justice of the Peace Rush and requested him to draw up the necessary papers to make everything legal and binding Judge Rush put on his speciacles and hunted through his library two hours. Then he laid the book down and told the disappointed men that the exchange could not be made. They withdrew and decided to each apply at the next term of ourt for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and then to marry according to the first agreement. Each has retained a lawyer and no doubt the programme will be carried out.

of the arrangement. People may be inclined to smile at the first plans of Messrs. Helms and Smith, but it occurs and of elopements of persons who have been married is something startling. It will not surprise us to see the establishment shortly, at Chicago, for instance, of a great National matrimonial may come together, exchange ideas and wives and

foreign Prince as the future King of the Bel- | hundred and fifty-five millions of gold and gold | probably manage to "ameliorate the relations be notes, would be paid out only when holders tween Austria and Russia." This result is much could not avoid it, or for a premium. Thus the to be hoped, especially in view of the latest rumors, according to which an understanding had been arrived at between England and Austria, the latter to be allowed to advance to the harbor of Salonica, and full freedom to be left to the former to act as she pleases in Constantinople waters. The Archduke's visit to St. Petersburg will set at rest such wild rumors, and probably also will result in creating a peaceful "modus vivendi," under which Russian and Austrian influence in the Balkan States will be so arranged as to prevent a conflict, at least for the present.

> For a fleet of forty-one of the finest naval vessels ever floated the United States have paid exactly \$53,973,695. It may be asserted that no such expenditure has ever before produced such admirable results. In every respect the the cheapness with which they have been obtained is remarkable.

"The Cate of the Senate." That, according to Assemblyman Connolly, is what David B. Hill is going to be. Cato was born 234 B. C., and not being more than ordinarily long-lived has been ceedingly doubtful if the postoffice address of question was sent to "The Arena." the magazine reany of his descendants, in either the direct or ferred to, several months ago, and was promptly indirect line, is known to anybody in either hemhe nor his blood relations are in a position to hurl back the stigma which Connolly has placed upon him.

"The Springfield Republican" thinks that Mr William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, deserves a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. Does "The Republican" recall the fact that so able an authority in its own party as "The Brooklyn Eagle" has dismissed Mr. Endicott as a person with an "ante-Cleveland Massachusetts local conspicuity"-only that, and nothing more?

They are all preparing to get into line. the Governor of Delaware in his inaugural address favored the Australian ballot system. The strength of the ballot-reform movement became evident when Governor Hill was forced to yield

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce gave out some figures on Tuesday which were as humiliating in one sense as they were gratifying in another. Merchandise, coin and bullion to the tremendous value of \$1,654,133,133 were exported from and imported into American ports during 1890. Of those great cargoes only \$222,023,679 were carried in American ships! Whenever it is proposed to take measures for the restoration of our merchant marine, a loud chorus of free-trade cries goes up, claiming that if the protective policy were only abandoned our shipping would restore itself, because we should then have a foreign trade, and if we had the trade, the ships to carry it would come as a matter of course. But haven't we got the foreign trade already? Isn't sixteen hundred millions a pretty fair business? Why, then, if "natural laws" will operate to supply a demand, don't they go ahead and give us the ships? It cannot be answered that they are interfered with by the statute requiring American vessels to be built in American yards, secause the old-time difference between the cost of a ship here and its cost abroad has now become practically of no account, and under the McKinley bill, which admits shipbuilding materials free, it will soon disappear entirely. Why, then, are the Free-Traders' "natural laws" so shy?

The legislation of the year begins by the passing and approval of an act to legalize the transactions of a school-meeting in the town of Brookhaven. The action taken at the school-meeting may have been important, but it would have been better if Chapter I of the Laws of 1891 had been a rapid-transit act for the city of New-York.

Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan, known in politico-financial circles as Dry-Dollar Sullivan, is described in a recent biographical sketch as a man who "encourages drinking without drinking himself." It is clear that Dry-Dollar and Governor Hill are congenial spirits so far as the temperance issue is concerned. For David, like Dry-Dollar, as we all know, "encourages drinking without was that his wife lacked energy and decision of to the official and political boss of his party, why character. She was too meek and mild and not should not Dry-Dollar begin to pull wires for the

"The Brooklyn Eagle" waves magnifequent over the selection of Hill for Secutor, Lifting its woman," said Smith to Helms, "is life and get-up- hand to its fevered brow, it devoutly exclaims; Unaffectedly, he has not wanted it or sought it. Indisputably and indonsitably the party has laid its commands upon him." "Laid its commands upon him" is good, when not a "single pop in my family. What I want is pop with two mother's son of the Democratic members of the big P's and a sizable O. Telms looked at Smith Legislature knew for whom he was going to a moment and said that he was not a worshipper vote, or dated to call his soul his own, until after Mr. Sheehan's official announcement last Sunday. Precisely the reverse is the truth. Mr. Hill laid his commands upon his party, and they all with one accord meekly obeyed. Never was there a plainer case of "follow my leader."

PERSONAL.

Judge John Lathrop, just elevated to the supreme Court bench in Massachusetts, is a direct descendant of a parson of that name who came over in the May-nover and who preached for the Pilgrims in Leyden.

Professor Lewis Boss, director of the Dadley Observatory in Albany, has been elected a foreign asociate member of the Royal Astronomical Society of reat Britain. The honor came unsolicited. The under of associate members of the society is limited of fifty for the whole world, and elections, accordigly, are regulated in the strictest degree by scientific

It was not at all remarkable, perhaps, that George inneroft was fond of the society of young girls; but it not every eminent man who adapts himself so raciously as he did to such minds and tastes in con-

William M. Morrison, of Illinois, has received a be ue t of \$75,000 from a California relative.

State Senator W. P. Peter, of Maryland, a descendant of a collateral branch of the Washington family. possesses a masonic jewel worn by George Washington at his death.

Mrs. Walter Baker, of Boston, whose bequests to charitable and educational institutions nearly reach \$1,000,000, is said to have carefully studied the merits and needs of these beneficiaries during her life, and did not give at haphazard.

E. Dorwin Preston, of the United States Coast Surey, has been detailed to visit the Sandwich Islands to make certain observations in confunction with a representative of the German Government.

In contrast to the large grant of money which is to

be made to Prefessor Koch by the German Reichsteg, it is of interest to recall a time when he was anable to earn more than \$2 a month! In the reminiscences of the great physician, published recently in a Breslan paper, one of his friends writes as follows: ago, there lived in Wollstein, a small village of Posen. The women are said to be also heartily in favor a physician who had a peculiar liking for white mice. There was, however, a special reason for this liking White mice, as we have learned since then, are excellent subjects for certain physiological experiments. o us that the idea may yet be developed into and this physician was studying, at that time, the comething practical. The number of divorces mature of bacteria. One morning, our professor, the celebrated Dr. Cohn, announced, in the course of his lecture to the students, that the young physician of Wollstein had asked permission to make some demon strations before the class. On the following morning a well-dressed young man entered the room, bowed clearing house, where unhappily mated couples to the professor, and introduced himself as Robert The name was not a familiar one to us, and

turned to Wollstein, where he was welcomed by the whole town. However, he did not remain there long. His name had become known, and, at Bismarck's suggestion, he was invited to Berlin."

One of the stories told of General Alfred H. Terry, by H. Clay Trumbull, at the memorial service in New-Haven last Wednesday was this: "It was on Christmas night, 1864, in Virginia. I was just retiring he had orders from department headquarters to shoot a poor fellow at 10 o'clock. He wished me to talk a poor fellow at 10 octock. He wished me to take with the man and prepare him for his fa'e, even at the hour of midnight, for he could not bear the thought of having him shot without spiritual preparation." Mr. Trumbull says that he owed his own life to General Terry once. He had been taken a prisoner and was to be hanged as a spy by the Confederates at Charleston; but General Terry demanded his return, as he had been taken improperly during an armistice.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A few days ago The Tribune published a paragraph relating how the Rev. Howard MacQueary, before he new ships are perfect types of their classes, and became known as an alleged heretic, sent an article on Shelley to a Boston magazine, which was promptly declined, and how the editor of the same magazine frantically telegraphed for the same article author's own terms when he became known in con-nection with his book. The paragraph was boiled down from an article in "The Chicago Mail," which bore every evidence of bring a truthful story, told at first hand. But Mr. MacQueary writes to say that dead a good while. More than that, it is ex- there is not a word of truth in it. The article in accepted and paid for. There was, therefore, no tele indirect line, is known to anyondy in either help isphere. Hence, the cowardice of this unprovoked attack on the great Roman statesman. Neither he nor his blood relations are in a position to want of space, to publish some articles I offered him. I hope this will acquit both 'The Arena' and myself of the charge of sensationalism. I have no ambition to break into literature, but simply to speak and write the truth to the best of my humble ability."

Honesty the Eest Policy.—He (trying to play a trump card)—As I passed your house last evening I thought I heard an angel sing. She (stilly)—I was at the theatre last evening. Mrs. Mulhooiy and her twins were at our house visiting the cook.—(Street

They say Krupp, the German gunmaker, acknowledges that he has been responsible for the death of 650,000 men on the battlefield. But he relieves the strain on his conscience by saying that they would have died of starvation or over-eating, anyway. It is a sad truth that, in spite of the advance of civilization, human life is still cheap.

of civilization, human life is still cheap.

The Chinese Catching On.—One of the secretaries of the Chinese Emitassy in Washington has shown himself apt in the art of compliment. He was introduced to a lady who, among other questions, asked him: "What virtue do you most nighly prize in your women?" "The virtue of domesticity," was the reply. "Then you do not like your women to move in society much?" she questioned. "Not at all, our law even recognizes cause for divorce when a woman—pardon me, matan—is inquisitive and talkative," "Then I should be in danker of being divorced if I lived in China?" smillingly asked the lady. "The years day that my country would have the luck to passess a womanly being like you," replied the gallant son of the heaventy realm, "every cause of divarre would be removed from the world."—(Evening Wisconsin.

The American Institute of Sacred Literature, strictly orthodox organization, whose object is to rouse interest in the study of the Bible, is to hold a four day session in Chicago, beginning on the 30th nst. It is an interesting and suggestive fact that one of the instructors at this meeting will be Professor Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary city, whose views in regard to the Bible and its interpretation have been widely criticised as contrary to the teachings of Christianity. But, apparently, the brilliant professor is pretty orthodox after all.

brilliant professor is pretty orthodox after all.

Bad Effects of Tight Collars.—A chapter might be written on the deleterious effects of tight collars, and especially that variety which projects stiffly beneath the neck, to the manifest discomfort of the wearer and the amusement of beholders. By compressing the veins they of rourse interfere with the return of blood from the head, and thereby promote red noses and pimpled faces, against which all the cosmetic letions in the world are of no avail so long as the mechanical cause is allowed to remain. Tight collars are even accused—and with some show of reason—of causing serious defects of the visual apparatus, due to heightened blood pressure, arising from the artificial impediment to the blood flow at the root of the neck. We should not be surprised to find that these execrable contrivances were also responsible for watery eyes, pendent lips, and the general vacuousness of expression which usually characterizes the physiognomy of their wearers.—thospital Gazette.

Our erstwhile Staten Island friend, the Hon. William F. Cody, is meeting the fate of all great men, in being unappreciated in his own bailiwick. Here is Father Craft, for instance, remarking : "Cody is hovering around the settlements, but so far has not smelled any powder. He will most probably try to get Indians for his show through the military officials here."
And our other old friend, Colonel "Pat" Donan, is made to declare in a recent dispatch: "In all this Indian tragedy there was but one ludicrous feature. It was enough to make a coyote laugh. Bill Cody's glorious exploits have been chiefly performed by the pens and pencils of newspaper liars instead of his own dripping tomahawk and scalping-knit last he has been a pictoresque and well advertised

Ida Lewis, the beroine of the Newport light-house, has been offered a chance to go on the stage, to appear in a life-saving scene. She prefers working in a light-house to playing in light houses.—(Norris-town Herald.

"When a horse stops and proposes to turn around," says a trainer, "don't resist the turn, but give him a quiet, herizontal turn so as to carry him further around than he intended to go, and, if possible, keep him going around haif a dozen times. In most cases this will upset his calculations, and he will go quietly on without much ado. If six turns will not do, give him twenty. In fact, if he will keep on turning to your rein, you are sure to conquer, as enough turning will confuse him and leave him at your command. will not turn, and backs to the rein, keep him going backward in the direction you want him to go. He will soon get tired of that and prefer to go with the right end forward, but before you let him go give um decidedly more backing than he likes."

Ecclesiastical Item.-Visiting Parson-Tommy, what

do you expect to do when you grow up?

Tommy—I'll be a preacher.

That's right, but do you think that you will like to be a preacher?

Naw, but pa says it's the softest job in town, and that's what I'm tooking for.—(Texas Siftings.

One of the spanish dancers who has had a great vogue in this city, appeared the other night in Boston; and the critics of that city took occasion to show how little they are influenced by "the low, coarse tasts of New-York," as one of them put it. They declared that the dancer in question is clumsy, that she cannot express the poetry of motion, or the grand passion, that her costume is tasteless, and that, in a word, she is just about good enough for New-York, but away below the Boston standard.

one day last sammer there appeared in this column a paragraph stating that many years ago Dr. William Nist, the new eminent German Methodist divine and editor, then the Charlet missionary in this city, took an orphan boy into his care, who some time afterward ran away and went to sea, returning in two or three years, and later becoming the famous Th: Nast. There was one mistake in these statements—the name should have been Charles Northoff instead of Th: Nast. This correction was made a few days later in a published interview with Dr. William Nast. But it seems the correction did not travel fast enough to catch up with the original paragraph, which went far and wide through the press and has been sent to Thomas Nast—many times, originally credited to your paper, as he says in a note received this morning. He asks for a contradiction and it is once more given, with the above explanation.—(Chetnnatt Times Star.

THE CLOSURE STRUGGLE, '

From The Boston Journal.

The point at issue is much larger and more comprehensive and impertant (than any one's bill). It is whether the majority or the minority shall rule. Such an issue as this transcends all party considerations. It transcends all sectional considerations.

FRANCE CONSULTING HER OWN INTERESTS. From The Kansas City Journal.

France can much better afford to withdraw her exict against American pork than to risk the cany of her products from the United States

SECRET OF THE CONNECTICUT TANGLE. From The Hartford Courant.

The people of Connecticut have now had an object lesson in imitation ballot-reform; a pretty price they are paying for it! They have the right to demand that their representatives shall give them the genuine article, and thus avert the danger of any repetition of so mortifying and exasperating an experience.

DON'T TRUST DEMOCRATS WITH THE JOB.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.
General Miles's theory that the Indian Messiah idea
originated with scheming Mormon conspirators should
cause a full investigation.

THE TROUBLE WITH ROGER. From The Indianapolis Journal.

The trouble with Mills was that the Speaker made a ruling that cut him off from making a speech that he had prepared and wanted to fire off. Naturally, when a Texas ster wants to bellow, and can't, it feels bad.